A. B. Miller said that he had talked with a nun ber of the members of the Produce Exchange, and they were ready to unite in a public action of meeting to denounce the Senator Grady and others in changing the Aqueduct bill so as to place the work under the control of the politicians, and to appoint a committee to go to Albany to care for the interests of the city on the subject, in secondance with the views of the Mayor. F. B. Thurber also said a few words on the subject, and expressed the opinion that unless the citizens took active measures to thwart the politicians the aqueduct would become a job which would dwarf Tweed's Court House into in ignificance. He said that the Board of Trade and Transportation would hold a special meeting on Saturday to consider the subject.

The Mayor thanked the committee for its proval of his course in 'he matter and said that he oped other organizations would take up the subject, as it was one that interested every resident of the city.

A FEW WORDS FROM GEORGE W. LANE. George W. Lane, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who is one of the three citizens named as Commissioners in the bill reported to the Senate, also called upon the Mayor in regard to the matter. Mr. Lane is a strong person I fri nd of Andrew H. Green, to whose intrigues at A bany is due the change in the bill which named Mr. Lane as one of the Commissioners. In speaking upon the subject of

the bill Mr. Laue said:
"I bad no knowledge of my appointment until I saw it in the papers this morning. I am in favor of the bill sent to Albany by Mayor Edson, and I have no doubt that he would name a satisfactory commission. There is great need of an a iditional water supply for the city. I have never given the subject any study or special attention, and am not familiar with it-beyond some knowledge of the country whence the suply is to be obtained, gained by driving over it. The Ramapo scheme I know noth-

Mr. Lane is sixty-five years old, and has been in the tea business in Front-st. since 1840. He was appointed City Chamberlain by Mayor Havemeyer, and held the office while Andrew H. Green was JAMES C. SPENCER'S RECORD.

James C. Spencer, who is also named in the Senate bill as one of the Commissioners, is a wellknown member of Tammany Hail. He is about fifty-five years old, and was United States District-Attorney for the Northern and Western Districts of New-York under President Bachanan. He afterwards came to this city, and in 1868, when Twerd was in power in Tammany Hall, Mr. Spencer was appointed to the position on the Superior Court Bench previously occupied by Chief Justice Robertson. In 1871 he was nominated for a place on the same bench, but was defeated by Judge Curtis; and in 1872 he was again defeated by Judge Van Vorst. In 1875 he was defeated for Judge of the Court of General Sessions by Judge Gildersleeve, Mr. Spencer's name was published among the list of subscribers to Tweed's statue in 1871. The Tammany politionans expressed themselves as well satisfied with Mr. Spencer's appointment in case the bill should pass in its present shape. A TALK WITH THE MAYOR.

In answer to inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter on the subject, Mayor Edson said :

I am entirely opposed to the principle of the Legislature naming the commissioners to serve on a purely local work of this kind. The appointing power should be such that the person using it can be held responsible to the people of the city. The bill as approved by the commission that was appointed to investigate the subject, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislature, was carefully drawn and I believe would furnish to the city a satisfactory solution of this great

What were the intrigues to which you referred in your address to the citizens?"

I cannot new enter into details, but it is well known that a syndicate of politicians have undertaken to get the bill changed for selfish and personal ends. I am a party man-as good a Democrat as any of them-but this is a question into which politics should not be allowed to enter. It is a great public work, of vast importance to the health and prosperity of the city. At the best it will cost a large sum of money. Therefore every safeguard should be thrown around it, and no political considerations should enter into it. It is of supreme importance that the work should be done expeditionally and economically. If it is to furnish patronage to politicians and to be used to ourness patronage to politicitus and to be used to of the east or the time that will be required to finish it can be made. Hence I am opposed to the tresponsible system proposed by the Legislature, which is to carry out a plan to assist certain politicians to get control of the work. The bill ought to be passed as it was drawn up by the Commission."

THE CONTROLLER CONCISE AND POINTED. Controller Campbell was averse to saying anything on the subject. In reply to inquiries, however, he said: "I am in favor of giving the Mayor the power to appoint the citizen members of the commission, and that without subjecting them to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen."

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE POLITICIANS' SCHEMES A prominent business man, who is also a wellknown Democrat, in speaking on this subject, expressed the following views :

There is a syndicate of politicians who desire to get control of this aqueduct scheme. The three men who the most prominent in it are Samuel J. Tilden, Andrew H. Green and Hubert O. Thompson. The Andrew H. Green and Hubert O. Thompson. The purpose is to use the patronage of the Aqueduct Commission in the interest of ar Tillen's candidate for the Presidency, and of course to allow ar. Thompson to make money out of it for himself and his favored friends. Thompson told me that he was opposed to the slayo's bull and that he did not consider it fair to his Department, where he thanks another to have the indicate it has was opposed to the shayon's buil, and that he did not consider it fair to his Department, which he thinks ought to have the building of the aqueduct. Anarew H. Green west to Abbary in the interest of this syndicate, and as the representative of Triden and I nompson. The commission as proposed in the Senate built will be composed of six persons. Three of those will be for Fnompson, and the till is to be so altered as practically to give him charge of the work. Mr. Lane is a perfect gentleman, but he is old and in to wise familias with the subject or competent to cope with the politicians. Besides, he is under the personal influence of Andrew H. Green. Control.er Campbell is under obligations to Mr. Thompson for his present office. He will not say a word against Thompson's schemes, no matter how bad they are. He avoided going before the Mayor's Water Commission in prolic in order that he might not be drawn into saying anything against Thompson. He has pursued the same course all the way through, and on the commission he would tavor I hompson, which means the very worst kind of political control. The Lieu chant Governor, the Speaker of the House and the prominent l'liden men in the Legislature are working in the interest of this I hompson scheme."

"But how do you become to the stand taken by Treasor and Grady?"

"Tammany has oven promised representation on the commission and a share of the patronage. But

Treasor and Grady?"

"Immuny has often promised representation on the commission and a share of the patronage. But Grady and freanor are not working in this matter in accordance with the wakes of John Kelly. They are working to thenselves in the same way that they did in suppressing the investigation into the Public Works Department. Money and other things have a great influence in carrying through legislation." through legislation.

MR. THOMPSON SURE OF LOYAL SUPPORT.

Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, was asked what he thought of the Mayor's address, and especially that portion in which Mr. Edson declares that he has "good reasons for believing that those who desire to grasp the power which the control of the expenditure of a vast som of money would give are using all the influence they possess to defeat the Water bill, or so to modifit as to prace the power in their hands to be used for seitish purposes." Mr. Thompson refused to allow himself to be "interviewed," as he old not wish to be put in the light of refusing information on the subject. He subsequently prepared a manifold copy of such "views" as he cared to give the olic, and a copy of this was sent to THE TRIBUNE. It is as follows:

I am very glad to see that the Legislature seems "I am very glad to see that the Legislature seems to be thoroughly aloused to the importance of the immediate passage of a bill which will be the means of giving New-York City more water at the earliest possible day. For over two years I have toned unceasingly in the matter of an additional water supply, and my only desire is that my chortashall be crowned with success. Now-York news more water, as I have constantly shown the public in my quarterly reports since

I have been Commissioner of Public Works. The best source of supply is the Croton Vailey. The mest eminent hydraulic engineers in America have indorsed the plan of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, Isaac Newton, as submitted by me to Mayor Grace in January, 1882. Since I have been Commissioner of Public Works I have constantly urged he passage of a bill which will allow the desired result to be speedily accomplished, provided the strongest safecuraris as regards financial expenditure were insisted up on. I am very glad that Mayor Edson so thoroughly indorses the plans which have been so long pressed by me, and leel, as ne loes, that posttive and effective legislation ought to be obtained at once. I a nivery glad to see that the Legislature so thoroughly agrees with the Mayor and myself, and by the character of the names which I so by the papers it is neurosed to have as members of the Aqueduct Commission, they give a guarantee to they desire this great and important work to be propedly pushed. Certainly if George W. Lane, the President of the Chamber of Commerce; William Dowd, Controller Campbell, Judge Spencer and Mayor Edson are to be associated with me in this work, I feel that I shall have the bonest and loval support required for that quick and prompt execution of the plans of the eminent engineers who have so long given this subject their special attention. I have thorough confidence in the Legislature, and feet that the Senate will finally pass a bill which will have no objectionable features, and which will finally become a law."

### VIEWS OF THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION.

HOW MESSES, DOWD, POTTER, AGNEW, CAMP AND ENO REGARD THE CHANGES IN THEIR BILL. The commission appointed by Mayor Edson to investigate the subject of an additional water supply, consisted of William Dowd, John T. Agnew, Orlando B. Petter, Hugh N. Camp and Amos F. Eno. Mr. Dowd, the president of the Bank of North America, who is named as one of the Commissioners in the Senate bill, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday in reference to the action of the

"I think it much better that we should have no bili passed this year than that the bill reported by the Senate committee should become a law. The bill reported by the Mayor's Commission was the result of weeks of careful consideration of the subject. We took it to the Civil Service Reform Association and they went over it and made some amendments that improved the bill. Now the Senate comand made some amendments that improved the bill. Now the Senate committee, in the interest of a few politicians, materially changes the bill, and there is no telling what it will contain before the Legislature gets through with it. A number of prominent business men, including Mr. Drexel, have called on me to-day in regard to the subject, and they propose to call a public meaning at the Couper Institute on Tuesday. public meeting at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next to give expression to the popular pimon upon the subject. If we cannot get this Legislature to pass the bill sent there by Mayor Edson, the force of public opinion will compel the next one to pass it."

"What did Mr. Grady and others say when your

committee was in Albany ?" "Senator Grady came to us and said that the Senate committee had agreed to report the bill in the shape in which it was sent to Albany by Mayor Edson, and he would try to have the Senate pass it the next week. Senator Daly also promised to push the bill, as did other members of the Legislature. Their present course of action is undountedly dictated by political considerations. Responsible contractors came to us and offered to build the aqueduct in two years and to give security to the amount of \$1,000,000. They would contract to do the work within the estimate of the commission. If it is to be made a political job, it will turn out like the Bronx River scheme now under Commissioner Thompson's control. The time for the completion of that and the cost will be double the original estimate."

A CONTINUOUS COMMISSION NEEDED. Orlando B. Potter, who returned yesterday from his visit to Albany, where he urged 'be passage of the Mayor's bill, was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter whether he knew of any political intrigues to defeat the passage of the bill as presented by the com-

"I know nothing about that," said Mr. Potter, "except that there were such rumors affect at Albany. There was no opposition expressed except that of Mr. Green, and I had supposed that the bill would be reported by the Senate committee this morning. I was surprise! and disappointed that this was not done. I do not know, however, what influence has led the committee to deiny action."

Would the proposed bill naming three citizen

"Would the proposed bill naming three citizen members of the commission be acceptable to the Mayor's Commission of the commission of the commission of the acceptable as the bill presented. The citizens named in the Abany disca cases are good men. It was, however, the principle seadily insisted upon by the Mayor's Commission that a majority of those who had the work in charge should be independent citizens, who would have no political ends to serve. A continuous responsibility by non-partisan citizen-members was the very keynote of the pian. With the present Mayor and Centrolier, I saoud have no fear but what the work would begin well. But the next election might bring in a Mayor who, with his appointees, would be of a different character, and then the commission, divided three against three, would be inharmonious and therefore useless. There ought to be a continuous harmonious body in order to insure success, if one set of men began the work and others succeeded them, the second set would say, if the work was a failure, 'We did not begin it,' and the others would say they were not permitted to carry out their planes and so could not be blamed. The commission was unaumous in the opinion toal the greatest care must be taken to keep publics, out, of out their plats and so could not be blamed. The commission was unanimous in the opinion ton? the greatest care must be taken to keep politics out of the work. This we aimed to bring about by making the majority of the proposed commission to consist of cluzers who did not hold office."

"What is your opinion of the Mayor's address to

people?"
I think that, as he says, the way to secure the passage of the bill as proposed by the Mayor's com-mission, is to have public sentiment thriv aroused, so that the Legislature may perceive that the people so that the Legislature may perceive that the people are in ear est. The expense will be a mor give on every home in the city. On keeping the work out of politics and intrusing it to a harmonious commission continuously responsible to the people depends the answer to the question whether the aquenic shall cost \$2.5,000,000 or \$75,000,000. Or \$75,000,000.

The newspapers have done nobly so far, but public opinion must be under all more manifest to the Legislature. If the work is intrusted to an inharmonions or parcisan commission, it may turn out anony of Court 190 sejon. And, more impertant than the matter of expense, there is the danger that it may not be done as all or may be done inch a manner as to be practically useless when such a manner as to be practically useless when completed,"

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES DEMANDED IN THE WORK, "I think the Mayor has done right in issning his address," said Mr. Agnew. "The matter is one of the utmost importance, and one in which the public cannot take too great an in crest. The commission of which I was a member held more than thirty sittings, and took a large quantity of testimony bearing on the subject of an additional water supply. We investigated the matter thoroughly. Our investigation convinced us that the best interests of the city required an inreased supply of water as soon as possible. The Croton Valley is the most available place from whence to obtain the increased supply. Those two points being made clear, it follows that the work of bringing the increased supply of Croton water to the city should be accomplished as rapidly and economically as possible. I am opposed to allowing politics to interiere in any way with this question. The Water Commission did not approach it in a partison spirit, and the work should be done stream on his measurement. purely on business principies.

THE PEOPLE IN EARNEST.

Mr. Eno said that he felt a little delicate about talking on the subject. "I can say this much, however," he added : " that I think the Mayor is quite right in the stand he takes, Politics should not be allowed to interfere in so im portant a matter as the city's water supply. The community are very much in earnest about this matter, too. They understand that an increased supply of water is needed now, and that each succeeding year the want becomes more and more decided. The feeling is, too, that the majority of the commission, who should be practically vested with the authority to build the new aqueduct and reservoir, should be made anged from beginning to end. The terms of office of the Mayor, Controller and Commissioner of Public Works will expire before the work is completed. Who their successors will be no one cao say, of course. They may be men who would have the best interests of the city at heart, and they may not. But if there are four citizens appointed on the commission, as provided for in the Mayor's bill, they will consistence the majority of the commission, and will how their positions that the work is completed, there are men whom the public can hold responsible for the manner in which the work is done and its cost. It will differ in this respect from the Brooklyn Bridge, whose trustees have been continually changing, so that no one man or set of men can be held responsible for the large increase in the amount expended ceeding year the want becomes more and more de-

over the original estimates. Politics should not be allowed to interfere in this matter in the slightest When Mr. Camp was asked to state his views, he replied that he would only say that he approved the Mayor's post ion and was encoved to politics interering with the project for riving the city an increased supply of pure wat v.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

WORK IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY. ACTION ON THE IX TSE, SURROGATES, FIFTH-AVE. PAVING, AND OTHER BILLS-TOLLS ON THE

BRIDGE.
[FEOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 26.-The New-York and Brooklyn Excise bill as amended by Governor Cleveland was again passed by the Schate to-day. Then it was ken to the Governor, whose consert to his own bill may be taken for granted. As in the Assembly, the Republicans voted against the measure with the exception of Senator Russell, of Brooklyc. The Democratic Governor and Legislature are therefore nione responsible for the will. It abousace the "three-bed clause arrests without warrant for violating the excise laws except upon Sunday. Furthermore, it permits a liqu dealer to change his place of business without losing his

Assemblyman Haggerty's bill authorizing the election of three Surrogates in New-York City was referred by Speaker Chapin to the Sun-Com nitree of the Waole this morning. Mr. Howe, of New-York, p otest d against the reserves and spoke in fitting terms of this favorite measure of Tammany Hall to increase its stoils. He chared that the bill had been denounced in New-York by lawyers and taxpayers; and had also been dhapproved by the Mayor and his Cableet, Mr. Haggerty revealed the prevalent feeling in Tammany Hall of hos tility to Mayor E ison by sacering at the Mayor and ass Cabinet. In conclusion he moved that the bill should be made a special order for to-morrow morning. This was lone by a vote of 66 to 33, four Republicans voting done by a vote of 66 to 33, four Republicans voting with Tammaty Hall—Briggs of Dutchess, Ernst of Erie, Farrar of Onondaga, and Faylor of Kinzs.
Mice act C. Murphy introduced a bill abolishing tolds for foot passengers on the Brooklyn Britze, and used immediately reported favorably by his Committee on Chies. He then asked that it be at once read a third line and passed. Tals required unminimous consent; but it was given, to every one's surprise, as it was mought that some of the Brooklyn members would object. It was afterward sand that tary were silenced by a false report that the re was a railroad "juo" in the bill. The bill was then passed, receiving 90 votes in its favor and none ag diast.

ation.
The Senate passed Mr. Koch's blil allowing betting and

the sain of pools on race tracks on race days—yeas 18, navs 7. The voices in the negative were east by Messis. Allen, Baldwin, Boyd, Holmes, F. Lansing, Kussell and Thomas.

The Sciante passed the bill reorganizing the pawnorekers system in New-York City by wiping out places
known as "fences," where stolen goods are received and

old.
A bill appropriating \$90,000 for the support of the A bill appropriating \$90,000 for the support of the newly estandished Emigration Department or New-York was ordered to a third results. The Assembly to-night debated M. C. Murphy's bill for the repayement or Fitth-ave, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-st, at a cost of \$150,000. Mr. Howe opposed making the work a compulsory one. He argued that the Board of Apportnoument had better merely be amhorized to appropriate \$350,000 for the work. This would leave the Board at theirly to authorize the work or not. The view of Mr. Howe prevailed, and the bill will be amended as he desires. The measure was then ordered to a third reading.

sires. The measure was then ordered to a third reading the bill lowering the tess of the Sandy Hook pilots. This morning scenator facebs had excluded from the floor of the Senate James Kutgway, as agent of the Chamber of Commerce, who has been here tirging the passage of the Priorage bill. Mr. Ridgway had contage to describe to the Chamber of Commerce tae methods used by senator Jacobs to kill the bill. Senator Jacobs has successfully killed every bill reading pilots' tess submitted to the Legis attre for many years, and prebabily thinks needs still defeat the desires of the merchants of New York.

There was a sceen in the Assembly to-day over the discovery that the Spraker's clerk had lobbied in 1200 of the passage of a bill which will increase the price of Court of Appeal reports from \$1 to \$6.50 a volume, but the D meccate majority stoof toyally by the cierk, and new as volucated by the Assembly's refusing to resent in lobbying had secured.

### THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILLS.

ALBANY, April 26.—Hurried action was taken in the senate to day on the bill reappertuning the Con-gressional Districts of State. Senator Graif, the chair-man of the committee, reported the bill and without

a bill lowering the charges for grain elevating has been the subject of a very rively contest in the Legislature. The bill after many debates was passed by the Assembly, and to-day there was a final debate on it in the Senate. senator Titos, of Buffalo, ted the opposition to the bill, the friends of the measure, seeing that Senators Bowen Lynde and MacAribur, two of whom it was thought yould vote for the bill, were absent, moved that the nai vote on the bill should be postpored for a day, he motion was defeated as the opponents of the bill. hen a final vote was taken on the old it resulted as

Allen, Baldwin, Baucus, Boyd, Ellsworth, Evans,

Name—Browning. Covert. Daly. Fitz revaid, Jones, Resean, Reach, R

### THE OPENING OF THE STATE CANALS. ALBANY, April 26 .- Mr. Shannahan, the Superin endent of Public Works, says that the canals will be opened on May 7th.

# OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES.

Boston, April 26.- 1 he House this afternoon by a vote of 104 to 91, appointed a committee with power to send for persons and papers for the purpose of investigating the alleged tavalidity of the veto by Gov ernor Butier of the bill incorporating the Union Safe Deposit Company. It is claimed that the Governor was out of the State on the date of the veto and when it was

Sent to the House.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—In the Legislature this norning the House voted on the Prohibition amendment, the vote standing 57 to 36, with 8 absentees. To carry the amendment 67 vetes were necessary. This ends the

# MEETING OF REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the XVIIth Assembly District Republican Association Last evening, at No. 341 West Forty-seventh-st., ex-Aldermen John McClave pre-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

LORD GRANVILLE'S REPLY.

MUCH COMMENT CAUSED BY ITS PUBLICATION.

INV TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 26.-THE TRIBUNE'S publication of Lord Granville's reply to Secretary Frelingbuysen, which had never been printed either in this country or in England, has can ed more talk in diplomatic circles here than anything that has happened in a long time, and there is endless speculation as to whether the letter was obtained in London or Washington. The announcement of the State Departm on printed yesterday, that a reely had been sent to Lord Granville, which in diplomatic courtesy could not be made public until he had received it. has given the critics of the Administration the opportunity to suggest that "diplo-matic courtesy" did not prevent the publication last year of the instructions to Mr. Trescot, United States Minister, before they had reached him, thus completely unhorsing him in the negotiations in Child and subjecting him in the negotiation. In Child and subjecting him to the mortification, which he described in his dispatch published last June, of receiving the first news of his charged instructions from the Childran Minister, who took them out of his pocket and read them to him "smilingly."

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES. THE CABINET TO CONSIDER THEM TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 26.-Until to-day the President had not carefully considered the Civil Service rules, so that the published statement that he was unfavorably impressed by them was premature, to say the least. The rules are to be the subject of Cabinet deliberation and discussion to-morrow, and the members of the Civil Service Commission expect that their recommendations will be adopted without material change. It is understood that the rules are more voluminous than would have been necessary had not the law provided for the apportionment of appointments among the various States. This provision has required that various qualifying phrases and exceptions should be embodied in the rules, which have thereby become somewhat more cumbersome and complex than was desirable. The complexities, however, are believed to be more apparent than real, and present no difficulties which cannot be readily understood.

There is reason to believe that, except for the pro vision mentioned, the number of rules might have been smaller by three or four. It is understood that several of the rules simply recite various provisions of the law respecting examinations and appoint ments, and to them, of course, no objection can be raised. There is also reason to believe that the stardard of qualifications proposed is by no means so high as to provoke opposition on the ground that the examinations are to be too severe, or that they will prevent the admission to the public service of any person of fair ability who is possessed of such a degree of education as may be obtained in any good public school. There are reports to the effect that all the members of the Cabinet are opposed to the rules as they now stand and declare that they the rules as they how statu must not remain undergo material modifications. These reports are incorrect, although it is true that several Cabinet officers will suggest changes with a view to the simplification, so far as practicable, of the rules, which, however, they regard, in the main, as comprehensive, sensible and practicable.

#### MR. KEIM'S APPOINTMENT. WHY IT WAS MADE AND HOW IT IS REGARDED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 26.-There is a slightly apole

getic tone in the explanation given by the Civil Service Commissioners of the reasons which led to their selection of Mr. Keim to be Chief Examiner. In substance they say: "We would have been giad to fill the place with a man of experience and one whose qualifications were more widely known and appreciated; and we made earnest efforts to find such a man who would accept the appointment. We failed. If we could have induced either Colonel Burt or Mr. Graves, of the Treasury Department, to accept we should have been gratified, and we believe the appointment of either would have given general satisfaction. There were other gentlemen also whose qualifications were known to be excellent, and to whom the having it read through asked it be passed im-mediately. "What?" said Senator Pitts, the Re-publican lender, "You would have a bill of this importance passed without our knowing what it is?" Senator Grady replied: "Well, the newspapers have From the investigations that we made we have man, moreover, who possesses a wide acquaintance with men and affairs, together with a knowledge of the methods of doing public business. It is not true in any sense that his selection was due to pers nal solicitation or to political influence-in the ordinary meaning of that term-from any quarter He applied for the place, as several others did, and he filed written testimonials as to his character and capacity from prominent members of both political parties, notably Senators Bayard, Hawley, Pendie ton, Anthony, Logan, Cameron of Pennsylvania and Windom, and Representatives Randall, S. S. Cox and others; but there was no political solicitation or influence brought to bear, and had it been it would have produced no effect.

"There is one matter that seems to be misunderstood respecting the office of Chief Examiner. He is vested with no discretionary authority or duties whatever, but is simply the agent through whon the Commission performs certain acts-all of which are merely matters of routine. Under the direction of the Commission the Chief Examiner is to act with the various Examining Boards, to secure accuracy uniformity and justice in their proceedings-that is the entire scope of his duties so far as defined by the law. All the authority conferred by the act is

vested in the Commissioners themselves." It is understood that Mr. Keim's appointment was not recommended in writing by either General Grant or ex-Senator Simon Cameron, as has been published. Mr. Kerm is not entirely without experience in the public service. In 1870 he was at pointed an agent of the Freasury Department to inspect " the accounts and business " of the United states Corsulates, a place which held about two years and a half. State Department officers have not a high opinion of Mr. Keim's ability or judgment and they appear particularly anxious that the Treasury Deportment alone shall bear the responsibility and receive the credit for his Consular inspections and reports. Mr. Keim was for many years the Washington corre-spondent of various newspapers. To Washington work, Mr Keim's appointment was a profound su

It is said that the choice of the Commission was also a surprise to the President, who, it is believed did not entertain a very high opinion of Mr. Keim' ability or qualifications; but it is understood that did not entertain a very right opinion as a Keins ability or qualifications; but it is understood that the President did not feel justified in rejecting the man recommended by the Commissioners without it should be made to appear clearly that he was unfit for the place. Neither could the fact be ignored that a number of prominent Senators and Representatives had written letters youthing to strong terms for Mr. Keim's ability, character and qualifications.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT SICKNESS. (BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- The Tallapoosa reache here last night, after a stormy voyage up the coast, A correspondent had some talk with Dr. Black, surgeon of the vessel, about the incidents of the trip. Dr. Black was not disposed, of course, to talk much regarding the President's sickness, but when it was said that an attempt had been made to show that the Presi ent was not really ill, he shook his head and said: "The President was an extremely ill man for two hours."

# REWARDS FOR GALLANT SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- By direction of the President, the State Department has procured a handsome gold watch and chain to be presented to Captain George A. Hatfleid, of the the British bark, T. S. Smith, or Parraboro, N. S. in appreciation of his humanity and courage in the rescue of the crew of the stuking sided, and over sixty a empers were present. The reso-intion of the Central Committee, referring the reor-generation of the party in the city to a special committee, was discussed. Finally resolutions passes by the asso-diation some models ago, which made several sugges-tions for the reorganization of the party, were approved again.

American schooner D. Talbot; also a gold watch and chain to be presented to captain George Dunn, of the British steamer Glenhervie, of Leith, in recognition of his services by saving the crew of the American ship in S. Gregory at sea. February 16, 1883; and a gold medal and \$50 to James G. Young the saverage medat and \$50 to James G. Young, the second officer of the Glenhervie. The State Department has also been directed to present gold medats to Commander R. H. Thornton, commanding H. M. S. Kingdisser, for ald remove ram a luight. Do machinery or do infe is a mighty countrary arrangement. De tuning out yer oughten er do is mighty easy, but de things yer oughten er do is mighty easy, but de things yer oughten er do is mighty easy, but de things yer oughten er do is mighty easy, but de things yer oughten er do is mighty easy, but de things yer oughten from the first of Rea, October 15, 1882, and to Captain James W. East, commanding H. M. S. Commanding is powerful hard."—[Arkansaw Travelier.]

Malleville on the coast of Vancouver's Island, October 10, 1882.

CHARGES ON IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- The Acting Secretary of the Tre sury has issued a circular to customs officers in regard to charges on imported merchandise as follows: "This Department is informed that in cer-tain instances on the importation of wool into the United States, the costs and charges specified in the invoice have been fraudulently increased above the usual rates with a view to diminish the duriable value of the wool under the provision of the Tariff act of March 3, 1883, abolishing duties on charges and the Department's regulations allowing the deduction of charges specified in invoice. It is possible that similar practices may be reinvoice. It is possible that similar practices may be resorted to in the case of importations other than of woot. Appraising officers are therefore directed to scrutinize carefully invoices specifying charges to be deducted from the thevoice value, and if in any case they shill discover by comparison with invoices formerly presented or in any other manner that the charges have been unduly increased they will make such additions for market value as the circumstances may render proper."

#### THE GRANULATED RICE DECISION. WASHINGTON, April 26 .- The following is the ext of the decision of John C. New, Acting Secretary of

the Treasury, on the appeal of of F. W. Simonds:

"The merchandise in question is made from the brok-en and small grains of rice which are sifted from the larger grains in the process of cleaning rice, is ground into coarse granules, and is devoted mainly to brewers' use in the manufacture of beer. The duty was assessed under the provision in schedule F, for cleaned rice, while the importers contend that the article is dutiable only at the rate of 20 per cent, as a non-enumerated manufactured article not otherwise provided for. From the papers and samples submitted, the Department is convinced that in a commercial sense the article is not rice. It is a product of rice in the same sense that hominy is a product of corn. It is not enumerated in the law, nor

product of corn. It is not enumerated in the law, nor specially provided for.

"The similitude clause in section 2,499 Revised Statutes, coes not apply so as to place it in the category with rice as that clause is construed by the United States Supreme Court in the cases reported in 16 Howard, United States Reports 433, and under the proofs in this case. Hence the article is dutable at the rate claused by the appellants under section 2,816 Revised Statutes. You will readjust the entry accordingly. This decision will apply only to this case, and to cases for which it may be a fair precedent, and care will be taken by the appraising officers to see that rice or merchandise containing whole rice is not passed as granulated rice under this decision."

### A NEW COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.-A photographic counterfeit of the new \$5 National Bank note was recived at the Treasury Department this morning for redemption. It was sent to the Secretary by the Broadway National Bank, of New-York City, and is a counter foit on the First National Bank of Milwaukee. The facts were at once reported to the officers of the Search Service. It is regarded as a very imperfect counterfeit and Treasury officers are surprised that it should have passed through the hands of bank officers without being detected.

### THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Colonel John Newton, Lieutenant Colonel Heny L. Abbot and Lieutenant meet in New-York City for the examination of the following-named officers, with a view to their promotion in the Corps of Engineers when legally entitled thereto: Captain Alexander M. Miller, First Lieutenaut William of paragraph 10, special orders, November 23, 1882, as States Army, to report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, has been revoked. Major Peter J. A. Cleary, Surgeon. United States Army, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Missouri.
First Lieutenaut William E. Hopkins, Assistant Sur-

geon, United States Army, now on leave of absence in Now-York City, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to the Comnanding General Department of the Arizona. The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service has been and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Davis, Texas, for assignment to the 10th Cavalry. Licutement William T. Swinburne has been detached

rom command of the Coast Survey Steamer McArthur and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant F. S. Carter, from the Tonnosses and placed on waiting orders, Passed Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, from the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, and ordered to duty on the Richmond. P. assed Assistant Surgeon M. A. Simon, from the Naval Hospital at Chebeca, Mass., and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of May 17 from Sin Francisco. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin, from the Richmond, on the recogning of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. The following is the proposed detail for the practice crules of the haval cadets: Constellation; Commander N. H. Farquibar, commanding; Lieutenant Commander and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant F. S. Carter,

II. Elmer, executive officer; Lieuennant J. P. Merrell, navigator and instructor in navigation; Lieutenavia D. Kennedy, K. C. Peck, W. P. Clason, F. B. Holmes, watch officers; Ensign A. E. Culver, assistant to instructor in navigation; Pay Taspector L. G. Bullings, Assistant curgeon O. Dieh, Chaplain A. A. Mealisseer, Dale—Commander C. D. Sigues, commanding; Lieutenant H. Knox, executive officer; Lieutenant U. Scoree, navigator and instructor in navigation; Lieutenant W. H. Turner, J. H. Bull, T. B. Howard, Ensign H. C. Gearing, watch officers; W. F. Fullam, assistant to instructor in naviga-tion; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. A. McClung. PANAMA, April 17.—The United States frigate Pow-batan arrived at Aspinwall on April 11.

# WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, April 26, 1883. THE CASE OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR WRIGHT.-Secrethe CASE OF DEFOTE COLLECTOR WHIGHT.—Socre-tary roiger said to-day that the subject of the removal of Deputy Collector Wright, of Chicago, and never been mentioned at a seadon of the Cabinet; and the Preasury Department had approved the action of Collector Spaid-ing in making the removal. He also said that Deputy-Collector Wright was charged with official misconduct, and had tacity admitted the truth of the charges by making no defence.

ONE OF THE HOWGATE CHARGES.-The Court in Gen one of the Howarts Charless, the Court in Gen eral Term to-day heard argument on a metion by Assist ant District-Attorney Coyte, appealing from a decision by Juage MeAthan, releasing from attachment by the fovernment termin property formerty owned by Cap-tain Howarts. The property is alleged to have been purchased from Howarts by the thors, but before their deeds were filed the Government attacled all of How-gate's real estate, including this property.

A NEW BANK AUTHORIZED,-The Controller of the

of Alabama Claims to-day appointed James G. Frosman, of Roston, an examiner to make up a seneditic from the books, records and data of the Boston Insurance Company, the Allahee Insurance Company, and the Unite (States Insurance Insurance Insurance Company, and the Unite (States Insurance Insu PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS.-The Acting

Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued warrants for the payment of \$8,525,000 on account of pensions. THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.-The National Board of Health will hold a special meeting next week to consider questions relating to the early establishment of stations at Southern ports and the expendi-fund for the prevention and suppression of epidemic diseases.

### ELLIS SENTENCED FOR EIGHT YEARS. LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 26.-Thomas H. Ellis, who robbed a number of cottages at Asbury Pack, was arraigned in court at Freehold to-day. He pleaded

guilty and was sentenced to eight years at hard labor in THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. NEWTON. The action of the Rev. Drs. Buel, Da Costs

and McKim, in preferring charges against the Rev. R Heber Newton for violation of his ordination yows, caused much talk among clerzymen yesterday. "There are a number of churchmen to this city who will heartily approve this action on the part of the committee," said prominent clergyman to a TRIBUNE reporter. " We slieve that the Protestant Episcopul Church of America should take some decided steps to check the growing disregard of the cardinal doc rines of our denomination. Mr. Newton has certainly been more liberal in his

Mr. Newton has certainly been more liberal in his interpretation of Seriptural truth than his ordination vows will warrant. The time will come when the line smold be drawn. I hope our church officials will not be neckward in drawing it."

Another derzyman, who regarded the action of the committee as unwarranted, said: "The views held by Mr. Newton are tolerated by the English Churen, of which our own is in reality a branch. Dean Sanley, a few years before his, death gave ulterance to southments similar to those now held by Mr. Newton. Way, then, should they not be four attacked they really believed, you would find that a large number of them would uponful the views of Mr. Newton, face trouble is, they do not wish to stir up strike among their more conservative parsaoners." It was carred from other sources that an effor was made to nave Mr. Newton brought up for trai wann he published his "Studes of Jesus" several years ago. It was unsuccessful, however, as it was thought that the charges could not be well sustained.

Bishop Poter was busy all day yesterday in exacting the carges. It is not probable that he will announce his decision for several weeks.

# AN INFANT ABANDONED IN FIFTH-AVE.

An infant about a month old, neatly dressed, and wrapped in an expensive shawl, was found abaudoned last night or a stoop at Thirty-eighth-st. and Fitth-ave., and was taken to the Central Police Office.

### THE COURTS.

MR. BOUCICAULT SEEKING RELIEF. James Purssell in 1873 made a mortgage on his leasehold interest in the premises in Broadway on which the Park Theatre was afterwards built. The more gage was made for \$20,000, the money to be used in putting up a theatre building on the premises. Dion Boucleault advanced \$5,000, and guaranteed the pay-ment of the remaining \$15,000 to Riggs & Co., of Washington, who advanced this amount. The mortgare was forcelosed in 1875, and the interest of the moregager in the premises was bought in by Grosz & Sons. Gr sz & Sons subsequently refused to carry out the con tract of purchase on the ground that there were certain incumbrances on the property which were not mentioned at the time of the sale. Riggs & Co. began an action to compel Grosz & Sous to perform their con ract, and the litigation was carried to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the incumbrances complained of by Gross & Sons constituted no valid iten on the property. Before the decision of the Court of Appeals Riggs & Co. caused a second sale of the property to be had, at which the in-

Co, sought by suit to hold Grosz & Sons for the difference between the sum which they had agreed to pay for the preperty and the sun for which it sold on the second sale. The Court held that Grosz & Sons were not hable, as the terms of the second sale were different from those of the first.

Riggs & Co, also sued Mr. Boucleault for the deficiency on the morigage sale, and some time ago obtained a judgment for \$33,000. Mr. Boucleault's attoracy yestrids moved before Javice Barrett, in the Supreme Court. Chambers, to have the judgment set aside on the ground that Riggs & Co, having elected to hold Grozz & Sons, had released Mr. Boucleault, and that about \$10,000 of the Judgment was for costs of hitgation in which Mr. Boucleault was not a party. Justice Barrett reserved his decision.

cumbrances in dispute were mentioned. On this said Riggs

& Co. themse ves. bought in the property for \$1,000.

After the decision in the Court of Appeals Riggs & Co. sought by suit to hold Grosz & Sons for the difference

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

The suit of Elzear F. Paix agt. W. Jennings Demorest, which has been on trial before Judge J. F. Daiy and a jury for two days in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas was ended yes-terday and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$800. Mr. Paix in 1880 leased the upper portion of the building at No. 18 West Fourteenth-st. from William Masen for three years, and occupied it for dwelling and business purposes. Subsequently Mr. Demorest took a lease for twenty-one years of the same premises from Mr. Masen, susject, however, to the lease already made with Mr. Paix. Mr. Demorest at once begas extensive repairs and alterations in the building, and the pinintiff asserts that in doing so he trespassed and the plaintiff asserts that in doing so he trespassed upon his portion of the premises, and that by reason of the smoke, noise, etc., connected with the work of tearing down and altering, he was deprived the peaceful and quiet occupation of the premises, as guaranteed to him by the lease with Masen. The decision is interesting as bearing on the question of trespass, as no immediate damage could be shown. A motion to set aside the vertice on the ground of excessive damages was denied. The counsel in the case were Gilbert R. Hawes, for the plaintiff, and James R. Marvin for the defoudant.

SUITS AGAINST THE ELEVATED ROADS. Stephen P. Nash, as counsel for the plaintiffs; David Dudley Field, representing the New-York Elevated Railway Company, and General Francis C. Barlow, for the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, appeared before Judge Wallace yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, in reference to suits against the clevated roads. Mr. Nash, for the plaintiffs, said that orders of discoutinuance should be granted in the suits of Flagz against the Mannattan Railway Company, of Gillotte against the Mannattan Railway Company, of Gillotte against the same, and of Watson against the New-York Elevated Railway. The motion was granted on payment of the coars. There are similar suits pending in the State courts.

CIVIL NOTES. Justice Barrett yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, made an order directing all persons interested in the Battle Creek Mining Company to show cause why the position of a majority of the trustees for a dissolution should not be granted. The company, it is said, owes \$15,000, and cannot pay it.

Suit has been begun for partition of the undivided lands, water and lands under water of the town of Southampton, suffolk County. The defendants are the trustees of the town, the trustees of the proprietors and other individuals. This proceeding will lead to a judicial settlement of the questions pertaining to the rights of the town and the proprietors.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, April 26.-The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to day:

United States to day:

No. 280-Sarah E. Vance and others, plaintiffs in error, agt.
Sarah E. Vance, executrix, etc., and others—Argument concluded.
No. 281—C. A. Arthur, collector, etc., plaintiff in error, agt.
Henry Pastor and others—Continued.
No. 285—The Wabnah Raliroad Company, plaintiff in error, agt. John McDanies—Argued.
No. 287—Bernhard Anson and others, plaintiffs in error, agt. John Sarahy, collector, etc.—continued.
No. 285—J. W. Scarborough, tutor, etc., plaintiff in error, agt. John F. Pargond—Submitted by J. W. Scarborough in propria persona, no counsel appearing for detendant in error. propria persona, no control of the United States, No. 280 - Frank D. Yates, appellant, agt. the United States

error, 250 - Frank D. Yates, appellant, agt. the Continued.
No. 250 - H. B. Claffin & Co., plaintiffs in error, agt. the Commonwealth Insurance Company;
No. 251 - At. B. 'indin & Co., plaintiffs in error, agt. the Western Assurance Company, and,
No. 252 - H. B. 'laint & Co., plaintiff in error, agt. the Fra kill Insurance Company—Continued.
No. 250 - Hervey S. Daie, appellant, agt. the United States,
No. 250 - Hervey S. Daie, appellant, agt. the United States, and, No. 221—The United States, appellant, agt. Hervey S. Dale No. 221—Storton F. Post, plaintiff in error, agt. John B. Pearson -Submitted, No. 227—M. F. Johnson, executor, etc., and others, appellants, agt. Stephenson Waters, amministrator, etc.—Coutants, agt. Stephenson Waters, amministrator, etc.—Coutants. No. 300 -Samuel B. Ruggles, appellant, agt. N. J. Turney,

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, April 26 .- In the Court of Appeals

to-day-present, the Hon. William C. Ruger, C. J., and associates—the following business was transacted: No. 60-Joseph M. Pray and another, executors, etc., appell anna, agt. Joseph Hegeman, executor, etc., and others—Argued.
No. 63-Edward D. Moon, by guardian, respondent, agt
Joseph riegeman, executor, etc., and others, appealants—Ar-No. 114-Frank H. Crocker, by guard an, etc., appellant, ag., the Knicke, tooker Ice Company, respondent—Argued, The following is the day calendar or Friday, April 27: Nos. 333, 23, 134, 95, 103, 136, 142, 144.

# COURT CALENDARS-APRIL 27.

SUPRIME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 22, 40 91, 101, 105, 109, 120, 120, 204, 210, 214, 232, 253, 264, 293, 361, 367, 368, 318, 318, 320, 321, 326, 327, 333, 336, 340, 340, 347, 348, 349, 360, 361, 363, 364, 366, 267, 364, 361, SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Van Vorst, J.—Nos. 385, 792. Nos. 285, 792.
SUPREME COURT — CISCUTT — PART I — Before Haight, J.—
SUPREME COURT — CISCUTT — PART I — Before Haight, J.—
Nos. 2403, 2107, 2679, 2491 2712, 2739, 2109, 220, 1215,
1216, 2257, 243, 1213, 15 9, 576, 786, 263, 2640, 2647, 1776, 4208, 2807, 1443, 1835, 10-9, 016, 785, 203, 2049, 2547, 1775, 4204, 1113.
PART 11—cefore Donolne, J.—Nos. 1437, 1883, 2954, 2082, 2011, 3012, 2013, 3034, 3034, 3110, 3111, 3128, 2094, 1394, 2008, 3102, 3103, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3107, 2008, 2024, 2024, 2020, 2950, 2006, 2036, 2947, 3009, 7124, 2010, 2255, 3022, 2003, 2049, 3004, 1607, 3100, 979, 2836, 2107, 859, 4331.
PART 111—Before Lawrence, J.—Short causes—Nos. 4144, 4281, 4016, 3782, 4283, 4484, 4474, 4262, 3081, 4135, 4203, 3747, 4263, 3401, 4493, 4417, 3526, SURBOGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—No day calesdate. SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TRAM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.— SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I-Before Freed-COMMON PLANS—TRIAL TREM—PART I—Betore J. F. Daly, COMMON PLANS—TRIAL TREM—PART I—Betore J. F. Daly, J.—Cuese on—No day calendar. PART III—Betore Van Hoesen, J.—Case on—No day calen

# REPORT OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The annual report of the Fire Commissioners was submitted to Mayor Edson yesterday afternoon. The total appropriation was \$1,558,353 77, and the balance is \$17,981 31. The total number of fires in the year was 2,001. The total estimated loss was \$4,195,-960; estimated insurance, \$21,352,401; estimated uninsured loss, \$118,160; average loss per dre, \$2,096 43. The causes of the fires in the year are given as follows: Heating, 493; illuminating, 455; manufacturing and other business, 297; and miscellaneous, 756. The total losses on buildings are estimated at \$978,132, and on their contents at \$3,217,828. There have been five indistinuits for arson and one conviction. The largest fires of the year were the Potter building on January 31; Nos. 15 to 25 Wortehalist, Nos. 243 and 245 Pearist, and Nos. 418 to 425 Was ington-st, on July 14; Hecker's mills on July 31, and a plane factory at No. 472 to 478 West Fifty-seventh-st., on August 19. There are sixiy-seven companies, and 1,001 men were employed in the department during the year.

The roll of merit states that seventeen persons were rescued at six different tires—in three cases with great personal risk on the part of the officers and men. There were 211 members of the department injured at or going to fires and 77 other persons. One memb r of the depart neut was fatally wounded, as were also 21 other persons. There were 758 complaints of violations of the laws regulating the storage and sale of explosive materials. The total amount received for licenses, pernits and pen alties was \$32,872 75, which was turned over to the relief fund. The total relief fund is \$868,693 23, and the disbursements were \$189,532 25. Eleven new fire-alarm boxes have been put up, and 504 miles of new wire were strung, in addition to the repair-ing of the old wires. There are 250 norses in use by 148